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SUGAR REPORTS

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MARKET REVIEW

By the last week of July much progress had been made in reorienting the sugar market to sources of offshore sugar other than Cuba, an adjustment brought about by the amendment to the Sugar Act of 1948 and the Presidential Proclamation under it, both of which were signed on July 6.

Larger quotas for supplying areas resulted from increases in the initial 9,400,000 ton determination of consumers' sugar requirements, first to 9,600,000 tons on July 8 and then to 10,000,000 tons on July 15. Deficits in domestic offshore area quotas were prorated to mainland areas to the extent of the ability of the mainland areas to service them. The balance of such deficits of 220,000 tons was included in the allocation of non-quota purchase sugar to foreign countries issued on July 21.

The purchase allocation, which serves to offset the reduction in the Cuban quota, greatly increases the quantities of sugar to be forthcoming from a number of countries having quotas under Title II of the Act and provides for substantial quantities to come from several other nearby countries having supplies immediately available. (For details see pages 6 to 21).

The New York spot price for raw sugar in bags, duty added, was 6.70 cents per pound on July 19, 20 and 21, 1960, compared with a range of 5.85 to 6.40 cents during the first six months of the year. Early in July, the spot price had been 6.25 cents but rose to 6.55 cents on July 11. The N.Y. wholesale price of refined sugar rose to 9.70 cents per pound July 25, the highest since 1923.

The shift in sources of supply affects primarily the availability of sugar through the Atlantic and Gulf refiners. Therefore interest focuses upon current stocks of these refiners and the raw sugar supplies available for delivery to them, particularly through the balance of the summer. The availability of offshore refined sugar, which is also of interest, is discussed in the paragraphs below on inventories and deliveries of sugar for direct consumption.

As of July 16, Atlantic and Gulf refiners had sugar inventories totaling more than 700,000 short tons, raw value, of which about 475,000 tons were raw sugar. The total represents five weeks distribution at the relatively high recent rate and the raw portion of the total represents

about three weeks melt. In recent summers, inventories of these refiners have averaged near four weeks distribution and two weeks melt.

Expected arrivals of raw sugar during the last half of July would result in a further increase in stocks unless deliveries of refined sugar during that period are even larger than recent experience. During August and September about 450,000 tons of quota raw sugar are expected to arrive at these refineries and about 600,000 tons of the non-quota purchase sugar, provided for in the allocations made July 21, also will be available for arrival. Shipping and sales to refiners of a substantial volume of the latter sugar already had been arranged before the close of business on July 22.

It appears now that the total quantity arriving in August may be limited more by refinery facilities for receiving and storing than by shipping or availability. The August-September total availability for arrival of about 1,050,000 tons exceeds by about 25,000 tons the five year average deliveries of these refineries for the same period. Thus, their stocks may be expected to remain at high levels through September. The total quantity of quota and non quota purchase sugar available to refiners in the last quarter of the year exceeds the quantity of quota sugar available to them in the corresponding period last year.

After raw sugar prices had averaged 6.59 for two weeks and reached a high of 6.70 cents, an increase in the wholesale price for refined sugar to 9.70 cents per pound (basis) was announced by northeast refiners on July 22 to be effective at opening of business on July 25. An earlier increase for the northeast territory, from 9.20 to 9.40 cents announced in mid-June, became effective on July 5. A year ago at this time the comparable price was 9.35 cents. In the southeast the basis price was increased from 9.30 cents to 9.45 cents on July 15 and to 9.60 cents at opening of business on July 25. In the Chicago-West territory basis prices for refined sugar were increased 0.15 cent effective July 19 and another 0.20 cent on July 25 making the price for cane sugar 9.35 cents and for beet sugar 9.15 cents. Allowances of 0.10 cent were continuing to be made on both cane and beet sugar delivered to Illinois, parts of Indiana and Wisconsin and to St. Louis, Missouri. The eastern beet sugar price became 9.35 cents on July 26, reflecting a 0.25 cent increase effective July 19 and one of 0.30 on the latter date. For the Gulf the cane sugar price went up to 9.50 cents on July 18. For both beet and cane sugar in the Pacific coast territory an increase of 0.25 cent to 9.15 cents was effective July 27.

Deliveries of sugar for consumption in the continental United States through July 16, 1960 totaled 4,877,000 short tons, raw value, exceeding deliveries for the corresponding period of 1959 by 170,000 tons. Refiners' deliveries were up 169,000 tons and beet sugar deliveries, 42,000 tons. Importers' deliveries were down almost enough to offset the increase in beet sugar deliveries. Reflecting the low deliveries through July 16, the supply of offshore direct consumption sugar available for the balance of 1960 is larger than deliveries for that period in 1959 and far larger than that for the comparable period of any other recent year. For the year as a whole increases in availability from other areas compensate for much of the 60,000 ton reduction in availability from Cuba. West Coast receipts show a small increase and the reduction in East Coast receipts for the year as a whole is smaller than the drop in deliveries already reported. Price increases of refiners and beet processors becoming effective during the week ending July 22, 1960 will contribute toward a continuation of the high recent rate of deliveries for at least another week beyond those reported herein for the period through July 16.

The beet sugar area quota currently is 2,514,945 tons. A total supply of beet sugar of about 1,900,000 tons is available during January-September 1960 with processing of a crop of record size beginning about the end of that period. Such availability would permit deliveries during the first three quarters of 1960 of about 1,750,000 tons or 150,000 tons more than during the corresponding period of 1959. During the week ended July 16 beet sugar deliveries were 65,000 tons and the cumulative total for 1960 was 42,000 tons above that of last year. It would be necessary for beet sugar deliveries to average 62,000 tons per week during the next 11 weeks for marketings to reach 1,750,000 tons during January-September. If this level is attained and deliveries in the fourth quarter are about 20 percent larger than the 641,000 tons delivered in the fourth quarter of 1959, the area would be able to fill its quota.

On June 23 and again on June 27, the spot price for world raw sugar, f.a.s. Cuba, sagged to 2.85 cents per pound, the lowest quotation since August 1959. During the following three weeks, the price climbed 50 points reaching 3.35 cents on July 18 and 3.37 cents on July 19, the highest level attained since January 5, 1959.

On July 7, the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute announced a minimum selling price of 3.25 cents per pound for raw sugar. That action followed an announcement made on June 27, 1960 that export permits would not be issued for the free world quota, if the sales price was under 3.00 cents per pound.

On July 18, the Institute announced the sale of 700,000 tons of sugar to the Soviet Union for 1960 delivery, in addition to the 1,000,000 tons previously sold. On July 23 the sale (largely barter) of 500,000 tons to Communist China was announced. This brings total Cuban sugar sales to Communist countries for 1960 delivery to 2,540,000 long tons. Sales to the United States including small amounts for re-export and livestock feed amounted to nearly 2,100,000 Spanish long tons. Sales to other countries were estimated at about 1,140,000 long tons as of June 30, 1960, based on trade reports. Local consumption requirements for 1960 are 350,000 Spanish long tons. These figures add up to about 6.1 million tons, about 400,000 more than Cuban sugar production in 1960. Cuba's effective carryover on January 1, 1960 was 1,368,000 Spanish long tons. If all sales reported to date can be exported before the end of the year slightly less than 1 million Spanish long tons would be available for further exportations and the January-1, 1961 carryover. Cuba has an obligation under the International Sugar Agreement to carry a reserve of about 300,000 tons (12.5% of the basic export tonnage of 2,415,000 metric tons) as of December 31.

The International Sugar Council on July 22, 1960 increased world free market quotas in effect from 85 percent to 100 percent of basic export tonnages. According to the Council's press release, this action will increase marketable supplies by 929,000 metric tons, raw value. The quota increases of countries which previously declared shortfalls amount to 264,250 tons. These increases and possibly others can be expected to be redistributed to countries capable of exporting them.

The Council further resolved to raise quotas in effect to 105 percent of basic export tonnages if the world market price remains above 3.25 cents per pound for seventeen market days. After the close of business on July 22 ten days of the seventeen days had passed. An increase from 100 to 105 percent would make another 326,000 metric tons available to the world market. Finally the Council resolved to apply the tolerance provisions Article 8(1) as to take account of the consequences of the structural change which has taken place in the free market situation in 1960.

AMENDMENT TO THE SUGAR ACT, PROCLAMATION
BY THE PRESIDENT AND SUBSEQUENT ACTIONS
RELATING TO SUGAR SUPPLIES

An amendment to the Sugar Act of 1948 was signed and a Presidential Proclamation and statement were issued on July 6, 1960. Subsequently a series of administrative actions have been taken affecting the availability of sugar in 1960 under Title II of the Act and under the new subsection 408(b).

The chronology of the announcements of these actions and the dates of publication in the Federal Register follow:

July 6, 1960 - Amendment signed, Proclamation signed and statement issued.

July 8, 1960 - Policy governing purchase of sugar to replace Cuban supplies.

July 8, 1960 - Increase in total 1960 sugar requirements to 9,600,000 short tons, raw value; Federal Register July 14, 1960.

July 13, 1960 - Deficits in quotas for Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands Prorated to Domestic Beet and Mainland Cane sugar areas; Federal Register July 16, 1960.

July 14, 1960 - Non-Quota Purchase Regulations (SR 818) and initial quantities announced; Federal Register July 20, 1960.

July 15, 1960 - Increase in 1960 Total Sugar Requirements to 10,000,000 short tons, raw value; Federal Register, July 21, 1960.

July 21, 1960 - Increases Authorized Quantity of Non-quota Sugar Purchases. Scheduled for Federal Register July 27, 1960.

The status of quotas at close of business on July 21, 1960 is shown in Table 8. After the last item, above, (Amendment 1 to Sugar Regulations 818, issued July 21, 1960) is published in the Federal Register, the quantities of sugar permitted entry in 1960 for consumption in the continental United States from countries for which quantities have been

established pursuant to Sec. 408(b) and (c) of the Act are as summarized below:

Country	:	:	:	:
	: Non-Quota	:	:	: Maximum for
	: Purchase	: Quota	:	: direct-
	: Sugar	: Sugar	: Total	: consumption
(Short tons, raw value)				
Haiti	26,567	8,268	34,835	7,000
Netherlands	6,129	4,149	10,278	6,149
China (Formosa)	6,258	3,980	10,238	3,980
Panama	6,258	3,980	10,238	5,980
Costa Rica	6,267	3,968	10,235	5,968
Republic of the Philippines	109,755	980,000	1,089,755	59,920
Peru	135,000	121,507	256,507	10,896
Mexico	250,540	95,409	345,949	19,645
Nicaragua	22,000	17,471	39,471	13,636
Canada	1,657	631	2,288	2,288
United Kingdom	1,355	516	1,871	1,871
Belgium	478	182	660	660
Hong Kong	8	3	11	11
British West Indies and British Guiana	70,000	84	70,084	84
El Salvador	6,000	0	6,000	0
Guatemala	6,000	0	6,000	0
Brazil	100,347	0	100,347	0
Total	754,619	1,240,148	1,994,767	138,088

The quantities above, together with other area quotas shown in Table 8 distribute 9,657,079 short tons, raw value of the total requirements of 10,000,000 tons which became effective on July 21, 1960.

The Amendment to the act, Presidential Proclamation and statement, and the press releases of the Department concerning administrative actions are reproduced below for convenient reference.

Texts of Amendment, Proclamation, and Press Releases

A. An Act to amend the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended:

(Public Law 86-592, 86th Congress, H.R. 12311, July 6, 1960)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 412 of the Sugar Act of 1948 (relating to termination of the powers of the Secretary under the Act) is amended (1) by striking out "December 31, 1960" and inserting in lieu thereof "March 31, 1961," (2) by inserting, "until March 31, 1961," after "power," and (3) by striking out "the crop year 1960 and previous crop years" and inserting in lieu thereof "any crop year beginning prior to March 31, 1961."

Sec. 2. Sections 4501 (c) and 6412 (d) (relating to the termination and refund of taxes on sugar) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 are amended by striking out "June 30, 1961" in each place it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "September 30, 1961."

Sec. 3. Section 408 of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended (relating to suspension of quotas), is amended to designate such section as subsection "(a);" and to add a new subsection "(b)" as follows:

"(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of title II of this Act, for the period ending March 31, 1961:

"(1) The President shall determine notwithstanding any other provisions of title II, the quota for Cuba for the balance of calendar year 1960 and for the three-month period ending March 31, 1961, in such amount or amounts as he shall find from time to time to be in the national interest: Provided, however, That in no event shall such quota at any time exceed such amount as would be provided for Cuba under the terms of title II in the absence of the amendments made herein, and such determinations shall become effective immediately upon publication in the Federal Register of the President's proclamation thereof;

"(2) For the purposes of meeting the requirements of consumers in the United States, the President is thereafter authorized to cause or permit to be brought or imported into or marketed in the United States, at such times and from such sources, including any country whose

quota has been so reduced, and subject to such terms and conditions as he deems appropriate under the prevailing circumstances, a quantity of sugar, not in excess of the sum of any reductions in quotas made pursuant to this subsection: Provided, however, That any part of such quantity equivalent to the proration of domestic deficits to the country whose quota has been reduced may be allocated to domestic areas and the remainder of such quantity (plus any part of such allocation that domestic areas are unable to fill) shall be apportioned in raw sugar as follows:

"(i) There shall first be purchased from other foreign countries for which quotas or prorations thereof of not less than three thousand or more than ten thousand short tons, raw value, are provided in section 202 (c), such quantities of raw sugar as are required to permit importation in such calendar year of a total of ten thousand short tons, raw value, from such country;

"(ii) There shall next be purchased from the Republic of the Philippines 15 per centum of the remainder of such importation;

"(iii) The balance, including any unfilled balances from allocations already provided, shall be purchased from foreign countries having quotas under section 202 (c), other than those provided for in the preceding subparagraph (i), in amounts prorated according to the quotas established under section 202 (c):

Provided, That if additional amounts of sugar are required the President may authorize the purchase of such amounts from any foreign countries without regard to allocation;

"(3) If the President finds that raw sugar is not reasonably available, he may, as provided in (2) above cause or permit to be imported such quantity of sugar in the form of direct-consumption sugar as may be required."

Sec. 4. Sections 101 (j), 203, 205 (a), 209 (a), 209 (c), and 307 of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, are each amended by striking out the words "The Territory of" in each place where they appear therein.

B. Determination of Cuban Sugar Quota (July 6, 1960)

by The President of the United States of America

A Proclamation (3355)

1. WHEREAS on December 17, 1959, the 1960 sugar quota for Cuba was determined pursuant to the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, (7 U.S.C. 1100 et seq.), at 3,119,655 short tons, raw value, of which 2,379,903 short tons, raw value, have heretofore been certified for entry, pursuant to regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture (7 CFR 817), leaving 739,752 short tons, raw value, not yet so certified; and

2. WHEREAS section 408(b)(1) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended by the act of July 6, 1960, entitled "An Act to Amend the Sugar Act of 1948, as Amended, "provides that the President shall determine, notwithstanding any other provision of Title II of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, the quota for Cuba for the balance of calendar year 1960 and for the three-month period ending March 31, 1961, in such amount or amounts as he shall find from time to time to be in the national interest: Provided, however, That in no event shall such quota exceed such amount as would be provided for Cuba under the terms of Title II of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, in the absence of section 408(b); and

3. WHEREAS section 408(b)(1) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, further provides that determinations made by the President thereunder shall become effective immediately upon publication in the Federal Register; and

4. WHEREAS, pursuant to section 408(b)(1) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, I find it to be in the national interest that the quota for Cuba under the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, for the balance of calendar year 1960 shall be 39,752 tons, raw value, plus the sugar certified prior to July 3, 1960, for entry but not yet entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 408(b) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, and as President of the United States:

1. Do hereby determine that in the national interest the quota for Cuba pursuant to the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, for the balance of calendar year 1960 shall be 39,752 tons, raw value, plus the sugar certified prior to July 3, 1960, for entry but not yet entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption; and

2. Do hereby delegate to the Secretary of Agriculture the authority vested in the President by section 408(b)(2) and section 408(b)(3) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, such authority to be exercised with the concurrence of the Secretary of State.

This proclamation shall become effective immediately upon publication in the Federal Register.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this sixth day of July in the year

(SEAL)

of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-fifth.

By the President:

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

DOUGLAS DILLON

Acting Secretary of State

C. The White House

Statement by the President (July 6, 1960)

I have today approved legislation enacted by the Congress which authorizes the President to determine Cuba's sugar quota for the balance of calendar year 1960 and for the three-month period ending March 31, 1961. In conformity with this legislation I have signed a proclamation which, in the national interest, establishes the Cuban sugar quota for the balance of 1960 at 39,752 short tons, plus the sugar certified for entry prior to July 3, 1960. This represents a reduction of 700,000 short tons from the original 1960 Cuban quota of 3,119,655 short tons.

This deficit will be filled by purchases from other free world suppliers.

The importance of the United States Government's action relating to sugar quota legislation makes it desirable, I believe, to set forth the reasons which led the Congress to authorize and the Executive to take this action in the national interest.

Normally about one-third of our total sugar supply comes from Cuba. Despite every effort on our part to maintain traditionally friendly relations, the Government of Cuba is now following a course which raises serious question as to whether the United States can, in the long-run, continue to rely upon that country for such large quantities of sugar. I believe that we would fail in our obligation to our people if we did not take steps to reduce our reliance for a major food product upon a nation which has embarked upon a deliberate policy of hostility toward the United States.

The Government of Cuba has committed itself to purchase substantial quantities of goods from the Soviet Union under barter arrangements. It has chosen to undertake to pay for these goods with sugar -- traded at prices well below those which it has obtained in the United States. The inescapable conclusion is that Cuba has embarked on a course of action to commit steadily increasing amounts of its sugar crop to trade with the Communist bloc, thus making its future ability to fill the sugar needs of the United States ever more uncertain.

It has been with the most genuine regret that this Government has been compelled to alter the heretofore mutually beneficial sugar trade between the United States and Cuba. Under the system which has existed up to this time, the people of Cuba, particularly those who labor in the cane fields and in the mills, have benefited from the maintenance of an assured market in the United States, where Cuban sugar commands a price well above that which could be obtained in the world market. These benefits also reached many others whose livelihood was related to the sugar industry on the island.

The American people will always maintain their friendly feelings for the people of Cuba. We look forward to the day when the Cuban Government will once again allow this friendship to be fully expressed in the relations between our two countries.

D. Policy Governing Purchase of Sugar to Replace Cuban Supplies
(July 8, 1960)

On July 6 the President issued a statement with regard to the reduction in the Cuban sugar quota for the balance of calendar year 1960.

The President indicated that replacement sugar would be purchased from other free world suppliers. Questions have arisen as to how the Department of Agriculture would implement this decision, principally about how the purchases would be made and at what price.

In obtaining sugar to replace Cuban supplies every effort will be made to use private trade facilities. Plans are now being developed to authorize purchases through trade channels as is now the practice.

It has also been determined that sugar will be purchased first from countries in which it is produced and in general on the basis of prices prevailing in the United States market. In the event any sugar is purchased from sources other than the country of production, only world market prices would be paid.

E. Increase in Determination of Total Sugar Requirements
(July 8, 1960)

The U. S. Department of Agriculture today announced an increase of 200,000 tons in the estimate of total sugar requirements for 1960 -- from 9,400,000 to 9,600,000 tons.

The official "Statement of Bases and Considerations" for this action follows:

"On Dec. 17, 1959, total sugar quotas for 1960 were established at 9,400,000 tons, the same as the final level for last year. Distribution during the first half of 1960 was 111,000 tons larger than for the first half of 1959 and the period of seasonally heavy consumption is at hand. To make certain that there will be no shortage of raw sugar in light of these facts and the shift in sources of supplies from Cuba to other areas, the total requirements are hereby increased to 9,600,000 tons."

Department officials pointed out that today's action although increasing the level of sugar requirements by 200,000 tons, actually makes available only 140,000 tons of new quota supplies since the President's proclamation of July 6 precludes the allocation to Cuba of approximately 60,000 tons that normally would have been allotted to Cuba under the Act prior to the recent amendment.

The new quotas and quantities that may be brought in for direct consumption are shown in the following table:

1960 SUGAR QUOTAS AND "D.C. LIMITS"

Area and Country	Increase Above Previous Quotas	New Quotas	Direct- Consumption limits
	(Short tons, raw value)		
Domestic beet sugar	44,765	2,088,245	no limit
Mainland cane sugar	13,774	642,573	no limit
Hawaii	24,982	1,165,444	32,810
Puerto Rico	26,122	1,218,620	142,210
Virgin Islands	357	16,618	0
Republic of the Philippines	0	980,000	59,920
Peru	8,660	104,187	10,362
Dominican Republic	9,900	91,357	9,238
Mexico	10,200	75,009	16,779
Nicaragua	1,148	15,175	11,065
Haiti	419	7,433	7,000
Netherlands	140	3,871	3,871
China	118	3,742	3,742
Panama	118	3,742	3,742
Costa Rica	117	3,733	3,733
Canada	0	631	631
United Kingdom	0	516	516
Belgium	0	182	182
British Guiana	0	84	84
Hong Kong	0	3	3
All other countries	0	0	0

F. Deficits in Sugar Quotas for Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands Prorated (July 13, 1960)

The U.S. Department of Agriculture today announced the proration of quota deficits of 225,000 tons of sugar for Hawaii, 325,000 tons for Puerto Rico and 8,000 tons for the Virgin Islands. These deficits, totaling 558,000 tons, were prorated 426,700 tons to the Domestic Beet Sugar Area and 131,300 tons to the Mainland Cane Sugar Area.

The Statement of Bases and Considerations for this action, as contained in Sugar Regulation 811, follows:

"Deficits in the quotas for Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are determined in Sec. 811.4 (a) on the basis of the quotas for these areas as established in Sec. 811.2 and the expectation that the total supply of sugar available for marketing in the continental United States from Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands will not exceed 940,444; 893,620 and 8,618 short tons, raw value, respectively. The harvesting of the crop in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands has been completed. The harvesting of the crop in Hawaii will continue until late in the year."

In announcing the action Department officials observed that of the total deficits, 155,334 short tons, raw value, were allocated to these two domestic areas (Beet and Mainland Cane) in accordance with the recently enacted Sec. 408 (b) of the Act and the July 6, 1960, determination by the President of the quota for Cuba (Proclamation No. 3355).

G. Non-quota Sugar Regulation (July 14, 1960)

The U.S. Department of Agriculture announced today that the Secretary with the concurrence of Secretary of State has issued Sugar Regulation 818, "Requirements Relating to Non-quota Purchase Sugar for 1960."

The regulation establishes the general terms of purchase and the procedures which govern importation of raw sugar purchased pursuant to the recent amendment of the Sugar Act, Public Law 86-592 approved July 6, 1960, and the President's Proclamation of the same date. In the proclamation, the President delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture, acting with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, the authority (vested in the President by Sec. 408(b)(2) and Sec. 408(b)(3) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended) "to cause or permit to be brought or imported into or marketed in the United States a quantity of sugar not in excess of the sum of any reduction in the quota for Cuba."

The regulation also contains a partial list of the countries, and the quantities of non-quota purchase sugar which may be imported during calendar year 1960 from each, as follows:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Short tons, raw value</u>
Haiti	2,567
Netherlands	6,129
China	6,258
Panama	6,258
Costa Rica	6,267
Republic of the Philippines	109,755

The regulations may be amended from time to time to increase the quantities of sugar that may be imported from the above-named countries and to establish quantities of sugar that may be imported from countries or groups of countries not named above.

Purchases will be made through the usual trade channels and to the extent possible the requirements relating to importation parallel those which apply to quota sugar.

H. Increase in Determination of Total Sugar Requirements (July 15, 1960)

The U.S. Department of Agriculture today announced an increase of 400,000 tons in the estimate of total sugar requirements for 1960 from 9,600,000 to 10,000,000 tons.

The Statement of Bases and Considerations for this action follows:

"Sec. 201 of the act directs the Secretary to determine for each calendar year the amount of sugar needed to meet the requirements of consumers in the continental United States and to revise such determination during the calendar year whenever he deems it necessary. The section sets forth criteria to guide the Secretary in his determinations and states that such determinations shall be made so as to protect the welfare of consumers and of those engaged in the domestic sugar industry by providing such supply of sugar as will be consumed at prices which will not be excessive to consumers and which will fairly and equitably maintain and protect the welfare of the domestic sugar industry.

"Accordingly, it is essential to obtain a steady flow of raw sugar supplies to achieve the statutory objectives. Cuba has been our principal source of raw sugar supplies. Total importations permissible from

this source under the President's Proclamation 3355 have now been authorized. Supplies not obtained from Cuba must be obtained from many other areas. Inevitably there must be a shift and diversification of sources of supply. Existing inventories, although, substantial, are not considered adequate to compensate for the supply problems inherent in such shifts. Taking into consideration the statutory criteria, a sugar requirements determination of 10,000,000 tons is necessary to provide such supply of sugar as will be consumed at prices which will not be excessive to consumers and which will fairly and equitably maintain and protect the welfare of the domestic sugar industry.

"The increase in total sugar requirements of 400,000 tons will enlarge the quotas of full-duty countries approximately 60,000 tons. The increase in requirements plus the determination of domestic deficits made herein would, except for the Presidential Proclamation 3355, have increased Cuba's quota by approximately 340,000 tons. Authority exists under P. L. 86-592 to provide for the purchase of such quantity from other countries."

The new quotas and quantities that may be brought in for direct consumption are shown in the following table:

1960 SUGAR QUOTAS AND "D.C. LIMITS"

Area and Country	Increase in quotas	New quotas	Direct-consumption limits
(short tons, raw value)			
Domestic beet sugar	0	2,514,945	no limit
Mainland cane sugar	0	773,873	no limit
Hawaii	0	940,444 <u>1/</u>	34,216
Puerto Rico	0	893,620 <u>1/</u>	148,306
Virgin Islands	0	8,618 <u>1/</u>	0
Republic of the Philippines	0	980,000	59,920
Peru	17,320	121,507	10,896
Dominican Republic	19,800	111,157	9,715
Mexico	20,400	95,409	17,645
Nicaragua	2,296	17,471	11,636
Haiti	835	8,268	7,000
Netherlands	278	4,149	4,149
China	238	3,980	3,980
Panama	238	3,980	3,980
Costa Rica	235	3,968	3,968
Canada	0	631	631
United Kingdom	0	516	516
Belgium	0	182	182
British Guiana	0	84	84
Hong Kong	0	3	3
All other countries	0	0	0

1/ Despite declaration of deficits, the full quotas of 1,215,410, 1,270,865, and 17,330 short tons, raw value, for Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, respectively, are available to these areas.

I. Authorized Quantity of Non-quota Sugar Purchases Increased
(July 21, 1960)

The U.S. Department of Agriculture announced today that the Secretary, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, has authorized the purchase of an additional 617,385 tons of non-quota sugar from 17 countries during 1960. On July 14, 1960 (press release USDA 2033-60) the USDA authorized purchase of 137,234 tons of non-quota sugar from six of these countries. With today's increase, a total of 754,619 tons of non-quota sugar has been authorized for purchase during 1960.

The "Statement of Findings and Bases and Considerations" for today's action follows:

"On July 14, 1960, pursuant to the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, and further amended by P.L. 86-592, approved July 6, 1960, the purchase of approximately 137,000 short tons, raw value, of non-quota purchase sugar from six countries was authorized under subparagraphs (i) and (ii) of Sec. 408 (b)(2) of the act. The quantity of sugar which may now be authorized for purchase under Sec. 408 (b) and the President's Proclamation 3355 (25 F.R. 6414) is 1,097,540 short tons, raw value.

"Of this quantity a total of 51,479 short tons, raw value, has been authorized for purchase from Haiti, Netherlands, China, Panama and Costa Rica, under subparagraphs (i) and (iii) of Sec. 408 (b)(2). A quantity of 109,755 short tons, raw value, has been authorized for purchase from the Republic of the Philippines under subparagraph (ii) of Sec. 408 (b)(2). A quantity of 411,038 short tons, raw value, from other countries for which quotas have been established under Sec. 202 (c) of the act has been authorized for purchase under subparagraph (iii) of Sec. 408 (b) (2). The quantities for each of the latter group of countries have been established pro rata on the basis of the quotas established for these countries under Sec. 202 (c) of the act to the extent of the ability of each such country to supply sugar. The proviso in subparagraph (iii) of Sec. 408 (b)(2) authorizes the purchase of additional sugar without regard to allocations provided for in subparagraphs (i), (ii) and (iii) of that section if additional amounts of sugar are required. Pursuant to that proviso additional quantities have been authorized for purchase from the following countries in short tons, raw value: British West Indies and British Guiana, 70,000; Brazil, 100,347; El Salvador, 6,000; and Guatemala, 6,000.

"Not authorized for purchase at this time are the Dominican Republic apportionment under subparagraph (iii) of Sec. 408 (b)(2) of 291,893 short tons, raw value, and 51,028 short tons, raw value, of the Republic of the Philippines apportionment under subparagraph (ii) of Sec. 408 (b)(2).

"The regulation can be amended from time to time to increase or decrease the quantities of sugar authorized for purchase from any of the countries named if it later appears that supplies from any country will not be forthcoming in a manner that meets the requirements of this market.

"It is hereby found that raw sugar is not reasonably available in sufficient quantity to supply our requirements during the summer months. Accordingly, sugar testing in excess of 99 degrees polarization may be authorized for purchase for arrival in the United States prior to September 30 from certain countries specified in Sec. 818.4 provided that such sugar in excess of 2,000 tons from any such specified country is destined to be further refined or improved in quality in the United States.

"To permit such non-quota purchase sugar to be marketed in an orderly manner it is essential that this regulation be made effective immediately. Therefore, it is hereby determined and found that compliance with the notice, procedure, and effective date requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act is unnecessary, impracticable, and contrary to the public interest, and these amendments to the regulations shall become effective when published in the Federal Register. (Scheduled for July 26.)"

The countries from which non-quota sugar may be purchased and the quantity authorized from each are shown in the following table:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Short tons, raw value</u>
Haiti	26,567
Netherlands	6,129
China (Formosa)	6,258
Panama	6,258
Costa Rica	6,267
Republic of the Philippines	109,755
Peru	135,000

<u>Country</u>	<u>Short tons, raw value</u>
Mexico	250,540
Nicaragua	22,000
Canada	1,657
United Kingdom	1,355
Belgium	478
Hong Kong	8
British West Indies and British Guiana	70,000
El Salvador	6,000
Guatemala	6,000
Brazil	100,347
Total	754,619

Non-quota purchase sugar is limited to raw sugar except that sugar testing in excess of 99 degrees polarization is authorized for importation into the United States prior to Sept. 30, from Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Costa Rica, Netherlands, Canada, United Kingdom, Belgium, and Hong Kong, within the quantities established above for such countries, provided that such sugar in excess of 2,000 tons from any such country is to be further refined or improved in quality in the United States.

STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUEHIGHLIGHTS

1. June 1960 sugar deliveries for continental U.S. consumption, 969,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), up 194,000 tons from June 1959 and up 189,000 tons from May 1960. Deliveries January-June 1960, 4,379,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), up 92,000 tons, or 2.1 percent from same 1959 period. Final data for May 1960 deliveries, 780,000 tons -- previously published preliminary as 784,000 tons.

2. Primary distributors' stocks July 2, 1960 were 1,685,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), up 216,000 tons from a year earlier, and down 338,000 tons from end May 1960. During May stocks of each type of primary distributor decreased -- refiners by 147,000 tons (but were still 111,000 tons larger than a year ago), beet processors by 178,000, importers of direct-consumption sugar by 8,000 tons, and mainland sugarcane processors by about 5,000 tons.

3. Quota charges January-June 1960 were 5,377,785 short tons, raw value, up 729,000 tons from same 1959 period. About 500,000 tons of this increase is sugar authorized for entry after the end of June that would not have been included under procedures followed in 1959.

4. Regionally, January-May 1960 sugar deliveries were within 0.5 percent of the same 1959 period to the New England and Middle Atlantic regions, were the same in both years to the Southern region, but to the Western and Southern regions they were 9.3 and 4.3 percent, respectively, smaller in 1960 than in 1959.

5. First quarter 1960 sugar deliveries to industrial buyers were 7.1 percent larger than in the same 1959 quarter, and to non-industrial buyers 4.6 percent larger. Increases were shown by all industrial sub-groups except for multiple and miscellaneous food uses. Deliveries of sugar for use in bakery, cereal and allied products increased

by 13.9 percent; in canned, bottled and frozen foods by 7.6; in confectionery and related products by 5.4 percent, and in other food subgroups by smaller percentages. The small non-foods category increase was 77.3 percent. Deliveries to the non-industrial groups increased, also. Those to hotels, restaurants, and institutions increased by 16.9 percent, and to retail grocers, chain stores and super-markets by 8.1 percent.

Corn sweeteners sales in first quarter 1960 were up 5.2 from the same 1959 period.

Table 1.- Sugar supply and disposition by primary distributors, January-May, 1960

(Short tons, raw value)

Item	Beet processors ^{1/}	Importers	Main- land cane proc- essors ^{2/}	Refiners		Net total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	Raw (4)	Refined (5)	(6)
SUPPLY						
1. Inventory Jan. 1, 1960	1,223,359	39,349	19,026	406,522	317,036	2,005,292
2. Production and movement						
a. Received as direct-consumption sugar	0	333,112	0	0	5,937	339,049
b. Produced from beets or cane	406,237	0	117,016	0	0)	435,611 ^{3/}
Less deliveries to refiners	0	0	87,642	0	0)	
c. Receipts of raws by refiners	0	0	0	2,715,423 ^{4/}	0)	175,768 ^{5/}
Less raws melted	0	0	0	2,539,655	0)	
d. Refined from raws melted	0	0	0	0	2,511,867	2,511,867
e. Adjustments	- 85	- 2,977	- 135	+ 316	- 5,451	- 8,332
f. Sub-total	406,152	330,135	29,239	176,084	2,512,353	3,453,963
g. Net total supply	1,629,511	369,484	48,265	582,606	2,829,389	5,459,255
DISPOSITION						
3. Distribution for						
a. Quota purposes	711,227	240,303	13,555	1,023	2,444,382	3,410,490
b. Export	0	3,517	0	0	11,192	14,709
c. Livestock feed	302	10,394	0	0	566	11,262
d. Sub-total	711,529	254,214	13,555	1,023	2,456,140	3,436,461
4. Inventory May 31, 1960	917,982	115,270	34,710	581,583 ^{6/}	373,249 ^{6/}	2,022,794
Total distribution and inventory	1,629,511	369,484	48,265	582,606	2,829,389	5,459,255

^{1/} Direct-consumption sugar only.^{2/} Processor-refiners are included with refiners.^{3/} Production less deliveries of raw sugar to refiners.^{4/} Includes 87,642 tons delivered from mainland cane processors.^{5/} Receipts plus production of raw sugar by refiners less melt.^{6/} Includes mainland cane sugar not yet charged to quota: Raws, 26,221; Refined 8,159; Total 34,380.

Table 2 .-Distribution of sugar by primary distributors for direct consumption January-May 1960 and 1959

Item	1960	1959	Change 1959 to 1960
(Short tons, raw value)			
Continental United States			
Refiners' raw	1,023	1,052	- 29
Refiners' refined	2,456,140	2,500,356	- 44,216
Beet processors' refined	711,529	751,690	- 40,161
Importers' direct consumption	254,214	284,631	- 30,417
Mainland sugarcane processors'	13,555	8,942	+ 4,613
Total	3,436,461	3,546,671	- 110,210
For: Export	14,709	14,928	- 219
Livestock feed	11,262	19,370	- 8,108
Continental consumption 1/	3,410,490	3,512,373	- 101,883
Puerto Rico	41,800	48,327	- 6,527
Hawaii	14,370	13,334	+ 1,036

1/ Includes deliveries for United States Military forces at home and abroad.

Table 3 .-Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, May 31, 1960 and 1959

Item	1960	1959	Change 1959 to 1960
(Short tons, raw value)			
Refiners: Raw 1/	581,583	325,664	+ 255,919
Refined 1/	373,249	295,599	+ 77,650
Sub-total	954,832	621,263	+ 333,569
Beet processors, refined	917,982	783,444	+ 134,538
Importers, direct-consumption	115,270	65,376	+ 49,894
Mainland sugarcane processors 2/	34,710	9,245	+ 25,465
Total	2,022,794	1,479,328	+ 543,466

1/ Includes mainland cane sugar not yet charged to quota: 1960 - Raws, 26,221; Refined, 8,159; Total, 34,380; 1959 - Raws, 29,417; Refined, 10,309; Total, 39,726.

2/ Establishments that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining. Processor-refiner stocks are included in refiners' stocks.

Table 4 .-Distribution of sugar by primary distributors for direct consumption, June and January-June, 1960 and 1959

Item	1960 1/	1959
	June	June
(Short tons, raw value)		
Refiners	690,230	3,147,393
Beet processors	217,588	929,117
Importers	58,860	313,074
Mainland sugarcane processors	2,000 2/	15,555
Total	968,678	4,405,139
For: Export	N.A.	14,709 4/
Livestock feed	N.A.	11,262 4/
Continental consumption 3/	968,678	4,379,168

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Includes deliveries for U.S. military forces at home and abroad.

4/ January-May only.

Table 5 .-Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, July 2, 1960 and June 30, 1959

Item	1960 1/	1959	Change 1959 to 1960
(Short tons, raw value)			
Refiners' Raw	479,568	360,861	+ 118,707
Refined	328,308	336,254	- 7,946
Sub-total	807,876	697,115	+ 110,761
Beet processors' refined	740,367	655,210	+ 85,157
Importers' direct-consumption	107,027	108,892	- 1,865
Mainland sugarcane processors	30,000 2/	7,851	+ 22,149
Total	1,685,270	1,469,068	+ 216,202

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated.

Table 6.-Mainland sugar: Production and quota charges January-May 1960 and 1959

Item	1960	1959	Change 1959 to 1960
(Short tons, raw value)			
<u>Production</u>			
Mainland cane	116,630	90,515	+ 26,115
Domestic beet	406,152	302,019	+ 104,133
Total	522,782	392,534	+ 130,248
<u>Quota charges</u>			
Mainland cane:			
Louisiana sugarcane processors			
For further processing	207	310	- 103
For direct-consumption	8,823	6,668	+ 2,155
Louisiana processor-refiners	28,533	23,031	+ 5,502
Florida sugarcane processors	69,406	61,124	+ 8,282
Sub-total	106,969	91,133	+ 15,836
Beet processors	711,227	750,678	- 39,451
Total	818,196	841,811	- 23,615

Table 7.-Sugar receipts of refiners and importers by source of supply 1/ January-May 1960 and 1959

Source of supply	Raw sugar	Direct-consumption sugar		
	1960	1959	1960	1959
(Short tons, raw value)				
<u>Offshore</u>				
<u>Foreign</u>				
Cuba	1,508,812	1,286,057	230,008	210,564
Philippines	442,403	417,299	15,983	7,901
Other countries	98,484	130,250	29,762	42,662
Sub-total	2,049,699	1,833,606	275,753	261,127
<u>Domestic</u>				
Hawaii	264,132	333,728	5,937 2/	6,617
Puerto Rico	312,457	288,417	57,359	57,565
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	576,589	622,145	63,296	64,182
Total offshore	2,626,288	2,455,751	339,049	325,309
Mainland cane area	87,642	88,846	0	0
Acquired for reprocessing and samples	1,493	1,520	0	0
Grand total	2,715,423	2,546,117	339,049	325,309

1/ Includes quota exempt sugar as follows:

Purpose	Importers		Refiners		Total	
	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959
	(Short tons, raw value)					
Feed	13,234	15,663	1,149	800	14,383	16,463
Re-export	3,837	9,231	16,079	21,907	19,916	31,138
Total	17,071	24,894	17,228	22,707	34,299	47,601

2/ Refined sugar received by refiners.

Table 8.-Status of 1960 Sugar Quotas as of July 21, 1960

Area	Quota	Credit for drawback of duty	Charge to quota & off 1/ set to drawback of duty		Unfilled balance	
			Total	Direct consump- tion 2/	Total	Direct consump- tion
Short tons, raw value						
Domestic beet	2,514,945		1,115,000		1,399,945	
Mainland Cane	773,873		135,000		638,873	
Hawaii 3/	940,444		493,822	5,938	446,622	28,278
Puerto Rico 3/	893,620		570,085	83,798	323,535	64,508
Virgin Islands 3/	8,618		0	0	8,618	0
Republic of the Philippines	980,000	0	980,000	42,550	0	0
Cuba	2,419,655 4/	2,404	2,411,752 5/	315,101	0	0
Other foreign countries	<u>371,305</u>	<u>1,260</u>	<u>195,350</u>	<u>35,344</u>	<u>177,215</u>	<u>33,176</u>
Total Quotas	8,902,460	3,664	5,901,009	482,731	2,994,808	125,962
Subject to Section 408 (b) of Act	<u>1,097,540</u>					
Total Requirements	10,000,000					

Details of other foreign country quotas

Peru	121,507	969	30,838	4,417	91,638	6,479
Dominican Republic	111,157	272	67,025	937	44,404	8,778
Mexico	95,409	15	63,535	6,390	31,889	11,255
Nicaragua	17,471	4	12,283	9,064	5,192	2,572
Haiti	8,268	0	7,133	0	1,135	1,135
Netherlands	4,149	0	4,149	4,149	0	0 6/
China	3,980	0	1,616	1,616	2,364	2,364
Panama	3,980	0	3,741	3,741	239	239
Costa Rica	3,968	0	3,616	3,616	352	352
Canada	631	0	631	631	0	0 6/
United Kingdom	516	0	516	516	0	0 3/
Belgium	182	0	181	181	1	1
British Guiana	84	0	83	83	1	1
Hong Kong	3	0	3	3	0	0 6/
Total	371,305	1,260	195,350 7/	35,344	177,215	33,176

LIQUID SUGAR 8/
Wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content

Cuba	7,197,464	7,197,464	0
Dominican Republic	830,894	13,228	817,666
British West Indies	300,000	0	300,000

- 1/ These data include the following: (a) Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar partly estimated; (b) all other sugar entered or authorized for entry as of July 21, 1960.
- 2/ Includes raw sugar for direct-consumption from Cuba 16,826; Philippines 13,773; Total 30,599.
- 3/ Despite deficits decalred, full quotas remain available as follows: Hawaii, 1,215,410; Puerto Rico, 1,270,865; Virgin Islands, 17,330.
- 4/ Including 39,752 tons for balance of 1960 after July 6 as established by Presidential Proclamation No. 3355.
- 5/ Difference from quota results from outturns to date smaller than quantities authorized prior to July 3.
- 6/ Sugar held in Customs custody pending availability of quota, Hong Kong 61, Canada 641, Netherlands 6,129, United Kingdom 983
- 7/ Under Section 212 (1) charges to quotas exclude the first 10 tons entered from Brazil, Ireland, West Germany and from each country listed.
- 8/ Under Section 212 (3) 1,360 gallons were entered from France, 11,404 from the United Kingdom, and 180 from Australia.

Table 9.-Quota-exempt sugar entered under Sections 212 (4) and 211 (a) as of July 21, 1960.

Source	For		Total
	Feed	Reexport	
	Short tons, raw		
Cuba	12,603	10,713	23,316
Dominican Republic	4,118	10,521	14,639
Mexico	1,244	1,630	2,874
Peru	571	4,103	4,674
Total	18,536	26,967	45,503

Table 10.-Charges to quotas and direct-consumption limits, including offsets to drawback of duty, January-June, 1960 and 1959 ^{1/}.

Area	Total		Direct-consumption	
	1960	1959	1960	1959
	Short tons, raw value			
Domestic beet	929,000	926,115		
Mainland cane	125,000	106,428		
Hawaii	422,167	491,510	5,938	12,160
Puerto Rico	466,393	427,932	72,995	81,868
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0
Philippines	980,000	543,532	38,590	19,264
Cuba	2,281,731	1,992,559	282,667	272,916
Other foreign countries	173,494	160,390	30,087	43,612
Total	5,377,785	4,648,466	430,277	429,820

Details of other foreign countries

Peru	29,529	30,513	3,132	3,413
Dominican Republic	57,623	51,308	268	2,826
Mexico	53,735	49,843	4,313	11,065
Nicaragua	12,288	12,889	9,069	10,471
Haiti	7,014	3,799	0	3,799
Netherlands	3,731	3,584	3,731	3,584
China	920	1,026	920	1,026
Panama	3,624	3,500	3,624	3,500
Costa Rica	3,616	2,514	3,616	2,514
Canada	631	631	631	631
United Kingdom	516	516	516	516
Belgium	181	180	181	180
British Guiana	83	84	83	84
Hong Kong	3	3	3	3
Total	173,494	160,390	30,087	43,612

LIQUID SUGAR

	1960	1959
Wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content		
Cuba	7,197,464	7,450,627
Dominican Republic	13,288	22,889
British West Indies	0	0

^{1/} These data include the following: (a) 1960 data for Domestic beet and Mainland cane sugar partly estimated; and (b) all sugar from "other foreign countries" and direct-consumption sugar from all areas except Cuba entered or authorized for entry as of the month ends; and (c) for 1959, raw sugar from all other areas and direct-consumption sugar from Cuba entered through June as shown by quota clearance papers received in the Sugar Division through mid-July, and for 1960, sugar authorized for entry as of the end of June. In 1960 prior authorization on all sugar entries from these areas was required beginning May 1. Such authorization was not required until a later date in 1959.

Table 11.-Quota-exempt sugar entered or authorized for entry under Secs. 212 (4) and 211 (a), January-June 1960 and 1959.

Source	For		Total	
	Feed	Reexport	1960	1959
	1960	1959	1960	1959
Short tons, raw value				
Brazil		800	10,856	11,656
Cuba	9,821	14,212	14,863	29,075
Dominican Republic	4,118	4,596	6,861	11,457
Mexico	1,138	2,420	1,419	5,177
Panama			706	706
Peru	571	3,568	3,535	3,535
Total	15,648	22,028	39,578	61,606

Table 12-Deliveries of sugar by primary distributors, by states, May 1960

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
Hundredweights ^{1/}					
New England					
Connecticut	101,191		7,385		108,576
Maine	56,398		320		56,718
Massachusetts	404,352		10,847		415,199
New Hampshire	29,919				29,919
Rhode Island	41,132		3,200		44,332
Vermont	14,490		10,001		24,491
Sub-total	647,482		31,753		679,235
Mid-Atlantic					
New Jersey	632,208		71,761		703,969
New York	1,283,893	14,516	131,832		1,430,241
Pennsylvania	861,998	28,550	284,900		1,175,448
Sub-total	2,778,099	43,066	488,493		3,309,658
North Central					
Illinois	636,515	925,443	600	23,168	1,585,726
Indiana	260,307	122,592	1,763	2	384,664
Iowa	39,812	122,960	660		163,432
Kansas	34,774	90,140			124,914
Michigan	273,974	228,110	23,461	1,000	496,545
Minnesota	33,141	175,820			208,961
Missouri	266,752	144,572			411,324
Nebraska	16,156	113,767		2	129,925
North Dakota	1,020	20,999			22,019
Ohio	601,200	75,374	9,825	100	686,499
South Dakota	2,989	41,992			44,981
Wisconsin	115,784	179,600	615		295,999
Sub-total	2,252,424	2,241,369	36,924	24,272	4,554,989
Southern					
Alabama	226,110				226,110
Arkansas	109,527	8,000			117,527
Delaware	19,139		3,360		22,499
District of Columbia	42,691		6,944		49,635
Florida	121,533		158,611	12,494	292,638
Georgia	437,610		54,704	2,725	495,039
Kentucky	176,711		305	800	177,816
Louisiana	302,368		920	1,368	304,656
Maryland	312,108		33,486		345,594
Mississippi	172,001			920	172,921
North Carolina	284,021		52,323		336,344
Oklahoma	112,422	27,827	800		141,049
South Carolina	129,171		8,685		137,856
Tennessee	321,582		8,871	8,657	339,110
Texas	607,256	125,578	11,803	468	745,105
Virginia	167,785		67,860		235,645
West Virginia	69,661		4,429		74,090
Sub-total	3,611,696	161,405	413,101	27,432	4,213,634
Western					
Alaska	2,323	2,719			5,042
Arizona	25,772	15,490			41,262
California	546,043	716,637	55,575		1,318,255
Colorado	9,231	130,272		5	139,508
Idaho	3,632	23,830			27,462
Montana	1,217	25,156			26,373
Nevada	6,639	3,548			10,187
New Mexico	15,741	17,047			32,788
Oregon	43,944	60,437	12,500		116,881
Utah	4,298	49,367			53,665
Washington	56,314	104,827	16,859		178,000
Wyoming	599	9,030			9,629
Sub-total	715,753	1,158,360	84,934	5	1,959,052
Grand total	10,005,454	3,604,200	1,055,205	51,709	14,716,568

^{1/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 13-Deliveries of sugar by primary distributors, by states, January-May 1960

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
Hundredweights ^{1/}					
<u>New England</u>					
Connecticut	507,129		24,200	1,140	532,469
Maine	256,747		4,130		260,877
Massachusetts	2,051,432		45,762	1,050	2,098,244
New Hampshire	136,678				136,678
Rhode Island	201,764		11,200		212,964
Vermont	81,392		45,001		126,393
Sub-total	3,235,142		130,293	2,190	3,367,625
<u>Mid-Atlantic</u>					
New Jersey	2,956,927		259,316	2,001	3,218,244
New York	6,192,566	115,480	578,946		6,886,992
Pennsylvania	3,830,519	96,361	894,771	28	4,821,679
Sub-total	12,980,012	211,841	1,733,033	2,029	14,926,915
<u>North Central</u>					
Illinois	2,990,521	3,149,708	27,152	99,884	6,267,265
Indiana	1,194,662	348,935	7,294	23	1,550,914
Iowa	222,638	529,442	5,713		757,793
Kansas	187,411	337,867		3	525,281
Michigan	1,162,022	922,481	58,540	1,000	2,144,043
Minnesota	153,777	672,557	1,311		827,645
Missouri	1,099,537	505,424			1,604,961
Nebraska	89,009	447,905		11	536,925
North Dakota	4,076	107,165			111,241
Ohio	2,794,435	461,011	28,801	4,806	3,289,053
South Dakota	11,353	160,110			171,463
Wisconsin	473,738	663,936	1,415		1,139,089
Sub-total	10,383,179	8,306,541	130,226	105,727	18,925,673
<u>Southern</u>					
Alabama	1,185,964			2,350	1,188,314
Arkansas	430,757	30,337			461,094
Delaware	88,774		4,320	1	93,095
District of Columbia	193,001		25,944		218,945
Florida	611,950	1	1,003,977	67,152	1,683,080
Georgia	2,034,000		223,837	14,918	2,272,755
Kentucky	890,824	5,095	32,508	800	929,227
Louisiana	1,364,241		1,025	17,364	1,382,630
Maryland	1,351,213	1	136,339		1,487,553
Mississippi	750,186			7,195	757,381
North Carolina	1,212,969		353,483		1,566,452
Oklahoma	466,117	105,124	800		572,041
South Carolina	628,086		44,915		673,001
Tennessee	1,371,692		19,837	32,292	1,423,821
Texas	2,632,336	528,162	34,699	1,750	3,196,947
Virginia	747,198		386,653	7	1,133,858
West Virginia	298,770	1,600	14,168		314,538
Sub-total	16,258,078	670,320	2,282,505	143,829	19,354,732
<u>Western</u>					
Alaska	10,116	7,540			17,656
Arizona	141,113	73,646			214,759
California	2,353,236	2,418,110	118,419	1,200	4,890,965
Colorado	32,100	392,150		684	424,934
Idaho	15,282	94,503			109,785
Montana	8,213	112,662		3	120,878
Nevada	26,985	14,796			41,781
New Mexico	55,081	74,135			129,216
Oregon	218,694	229,796	38,171		486,661
Utah	21,505	200,738			222,243
Washington	257,865	450,754	58,920		767,539
Wyoming	2,967	36,077			39,044
Sub-total	3,143,157	4,104,907	215,510	1,887	7,465,461
<u>Grand total</u>	45,999,568	13,293,609	4,491,567	255,662	64,040,406

^{1/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 14- Deliveries of sugar by primary distributors, by states, January-May 1960 and 1959

State and region	Cane sugar refiners		Beet processors		Total all Primary Distributors	
	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959
	Thousands of hundredweights 2/					
New England						
Connecticut	507	511			532	539
Maine	257	259			261	264
Massachusetts	2,051	2,061		*	2,098	2,114
New Hampshire	137	137			137	137
Rhode Island	202	203			213	214
Vermont	81	79			126	115
Sub-total	3,235	3,250		*	3,367	3,383
Mid-Atlantic						
New Jersey	2,957	2,976			3,218	3,272
New York	6,193	6,189	116	20	6,887	6,825
Pennsylvania	3,830	3,696	96	31	4,822	4,911
Sub-total	12,980	12,861	212	51	14,927	15,008
North Central						
Illinois	2,991	3,053	3,150	3,113	6,268	6,217
Indiana	1,195	1,146	349	350	1,551	1,497
Iowa	223	209	529	566	758	783
Kansas	187	302	338	317	525	620
Michigan	1,162	1,230	923	1,153	2,144	2,465
Minnesota	154	218	673	816	828	1,034
Missouri	1,100	1,150	505	413	1,605	1,591
Nebraska	89	127	448	468	537	608
North Dakota	4	2	107	134	111	140
Ohio	2,794	2,925	461	487	3,289	3,458
South Dakota	11	12	160	149	171	161
Wisconsin	474	503	664	686	1,139	1,208
Sub-total	10,384	10,877	8,307	8,652	18,926	19,782
Southern						
Alabama	1,186	1,161			1,188	1,168
Arkansas	431	424	30	29	461	453
Delaware	89	76			93	80
District of Columbia	193	199			219	231
Florida	612	641	*		1,683	1,576
Georgia	2,034	2,043			2,273	2,287
Kentucky	891	862	5	1	929	893
Louisiana	1,364	1,381			1,383	1,402
Maryland	1,351	1,300	*		1,488	1,485
Mississippi	750	829			757	833
North Carolina	1,213	1,261			1,566	1,561
Oklahoma	466	481	105	106	572	588
South Carolina	628	728			673	776
Tennessee	1,372	1,342			1,424	1,362
Texas	2,632	2,595	528	492	3,197	3,144
Virginia	747	809			1,134	1,150
West Virginia	299	342	2	1	315	361
Sub-total	16,258	16,474	670	637	19,355	19,350
Western						
Alaska	10	16	8	11	18	27
Arizona	141	152	74	92	215	244
California	2,354	2,556	2,418	2,876	4,891	5,493
Colorado	32	31	392	359	425	391
Idaho	15	17	95	95	110	112
Montana	8	8	113	121	121	129
Nevada	27	27	15	18	42	45
New Mexico	55	51	74	87	129	138
Oregon	219	246	229	280	486	562
Utah	21	25	201	221	222	246
Washington	258	240	450	521	767	797
Wyoming	3	3	36	39	39	42
Sub-total	3,143	3,372	4,105	4,720	7,465	8,226
Grand total	46,000	46,834	13,294	14,060	64,040	65,749

1/ Includes deliveries by importers of direct-consumption sugar and mainland cane sugar mills.

2/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

* Less than 500 hundredweights.

Table 15.-Sugar deliveries, by type of product or business of buyer and by type of sugar, first quarter 1960 ^{1/}

UNITED STATES						
Product or business of buyer	Beet	Cane	Imported	Total	Liquid sugar	
	(Total)	(Total)	D.C. (Total)	All sugar	included in totals Beet	Cane
Hundredweights 2/						
<u>Industrial</u>						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	1,365,513	3,206,768	152,817	4,725,098	27,264	352,324
Confectionery and related products	590,162	2,594,989	369,878	3,555,029	13,225	652,997
Ice cream and dairy products	470,598	901,663	34,837	1,407,098	125,337	595,622
Beverages	662,210	3,592,027	228,058	4,482,295	153,860	2,029,052
Canned, bottled, frozen foods, jams, jellies and preserves	726,220	1,105,620	552,134	2,383,974	74,112	383,565
Multiple and all other food uses	253,190	1,319,452	2,203	1,574,845	9,355	433,148
Non-food products	<u>11,003</u>	<u>186,805</u>	<u>160,953</u>	<u>358,761</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>55,371</u>
Sub-total	4,078,896	12,907,324	1,500,880	18,487,100	403,153	4,502,079
<u>Non-industrial</u>						
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	16,869	272,565	13,109	302,543	294	9,904
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	1,704,163	8,067,535	725,012	10,496,710	16,799	17,413
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	796,898	4,259,523	184,734	5,241,155	1,619	22,884
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	<u>115,944</u>	<u>261,507</u>	<u>31,152</u>	<u>408,603</u>	<u>366</u>	<u>38</u>
Sub-total	2,633,874	12,861,130	954,007	16,449,011	19,078	50,239
TOTAL DELIVERIES	6,712,770	25,768,454	2,454,887	34,936,111	422,231	4,552,318
Deliveries in consumer-size packages (less than 50 lbs.)	1,464,771	10,643,718	194,758	12,303,247		
Deliveries in bulk (unpackaged)	1,688,796	3,044,873		4,733,669		

^{1/} Represents approximately 96.6 percent of deliveries by primary distributors in continental United States.^{2/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Source: Reports of primary distributors of sugar to Sugar Division, CSS.

Table 16.-Sugar deliveries, by type of product or business of buyer, first quarter 1960 and percentage change from first quarter 1959

Product of business of buyer	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	North Central	South	West
Hundredweights 1/						
<u>Industrial</u>						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	4,725,098	184,422	1,330,973	1,860,562	911,476	437,665
Confectionery and related products	3,555,029	457,000	1,631,687	1,011,885	278,578	175,879
Ice cream and dairy products	1,407,098	69,852	365,453	497,733	314,416	159,644
Beverages	1,482,295	175,508	1,050,997	1,048,319	1,855,731	351,740
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	2,383,974	102,907	615,365	584,375	660,221	421,106
Multiple and all other food uses	1,574,845	32,193	639,263	558,155	75,027	270,207
Non-food products	358,761	6,074	67,644	45,222	239,414	407
Sub-total	18,487,100	1,027,956	5,701,382	5,606,251	4,334,863	1,816,648
<u>Non-industrial</u>						
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	302,543	26,688	73,102	29,771	49,271	123,711
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	10,496,710	606,757	1,624,197	2,964,078	4,054,838	1,246,840
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	5,241,155	364,856	1,196,451	1,351,699	1,764,723	563,426
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	408,603	10,923	137,509	111,263	90,191	58,717
Sub-total	16,449,011	1,009,224	3,031,259	4,456,811	5,959,023	1,992,694
TOTAL DELIVERIES	34,936,111	2,037,180	8,732,641	10,063,062	10,293,886	3,809,342

Percentage change from first quarter 1959						
<u>Industrial</u>						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	+13.9	+ 3.8	+23.3	+20.8	+18.0	-24.5
Confectionery and related products	+ 5.4	+ 8.8	- 6.4	+23.3	+40.6	- 7.8
Ice cream and dairy products	+ 2.9	+ 6.6	+17.9	+ 2.6	+ 3.7	-21.5
Beverages	+ 3.5	+ 3.5	+ 3.9	+12.8	+ 1.0	- 8.7
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	+ 7.6	+11.1	+ 6.0	+ 4.8	+26.9	- 9.3
Multiple and all other food uses	- 3.3	+50.3	-14.2	- 1.6	- 9.2	+27.3
Non-food products	+77.3	+39.6	- 0.1	+17.5	+162.9	-44.6
Sub-total	+ 7.1	+ 8.1	+ 3.0	+13.5	+13.9	-10.8
<u>Non-industrial</u>						
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	+16.9	+10.0	+19.1	-29.4	+35.1	+30.9
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	+ 2.8	+ 0.8	+ 2.1	- 0.7	+11.5	-10.6
Retail grocers chain stores, super markets	+ 8.1	- 1.4	+ 1.8	+11.7	+12.3	+ 8.2
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	+ 1.4	+38.8	+25.9	+48.2	-30.8	-26.9
Sub-total	+ 4.6	+ 0.5	+ 3.2	+ 3.3	+10.9	- 4.6
TOTAL	+ 5.9	+ 4.2	+ 3.0	+ 8.8	+12.1	- 7.7

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 17.-Deliveries of cane and beet sugar by primary distributors in consumer size packages (less than 50 lbs.) first quarter

1960			
Area	Cane sugar	Beet sugar	Total
Hundredweights 1/			
United States	10,838,476	1,464,771	12,303,247
New England	714,786		714,786
Middle Atlantic	2,318,107		2,318,107
North Central and West, combined 2/	3,223,442	1,431,464	4,654,906
South	4,582,141	33,307	4,615,448

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

2/ Combined to avoid disclosure of individual company data. Total distribution in consumer size packages in these areas: North Central, 3,140,913; West, 1,513,993.

Table 18.-Deliveries of packaged, bulk, and liquid sugar (beet and cane) by primary distributors during first quarter 1960 and 1959

First quarter year	Region						Type of sugar	
	New England	Middle Atlantic	South	North Central	West	U.S. total	Beet	Cane
1,000 hundredweights 1/								
(1) Total direct deliveries								
1960	2,037	8,733	10,294	10,063	3,809	34,936	6,713	28,223
1959	1,955	8,475	9,179	9,251	4,126	32,986	6,767	26,219
Change	+82	+258	+1,115	+812	-317	+1,950	-54	+2,004
(2) Consumer size packages (granulated, less than 50 lbs.)								
1960	715	2,318	4,615	3,141	1,514	12,303	1,465	10,838
1959	720	2,149	4,094	2,913	1,614	11,490	1,599	9,891
Change	-5	+169	+521	+228	-100	+813	-134	+947
(3) Other deliveries industrial and institutional								
1960	1,322	6,415	5,679	6,922	2,295	22,633	5,248	17,385
1959	1,235	6,326	5,085	6,338	2,512	21,496	5,168	16,328
Change	+87	+89	+594	+584	-217	+1,137	+80	+1,057
(a) Bulk granulated								
1960	180	1,540	475	1,839	700	4,734	1,689	3,045
1959	171	1,379	187	1,319	859	3,915	1,547	2,368
Change	+9	+161	+288	+520	-159	+819	+142	+677
(b) Liquid sugar								
1960	404	2,019	868	1,131	552	4,974	422	4,552
1959	377	1,907	733	968	674	4,659	486	4,173
Change	+27	+112	+135	+163	-122	+315	-64	+379
(c) Industrial and institutional packages (granulated 50 lbs. and over)								
1960	738	2,856	4,336	3,952	1,043	12,925	3,137	9,788
1959	687	3,040	4,165	4,051	979	12,922	3,135	9,787
Change	+51	-184	+171	-99	+64	+3	+2	+1

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 14.-Dextrose sales, by type of product or business of buyer, first quarter 1960 and percentage change from first quarter 1959

Product or business of buyer	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	North Central	South	West
<u>Hundredweight</u>						
<u>Industrial</u>						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	1,074,265	42,884	200,591	460,663	225,068	145,059
Confectionery and related products	108,629	4,336	60,527	29,912	8,243	5,611
Ice cream and dairy products	38,248	2,448	8,777	16,876	5,140	5,007
Beverages	123,589	4,009	59,623	41,222	8,243	10,492
Canned, bottled, frozen foods, jams, jellies preserves, etc.	115,514	1,267	20,685	40,533	41,668	11,361
Multiple and all other food uses	122,476	5,832	27,580	52,469	24,257	12,338
Non-food products	<u>317,686</u>	<u>28,210</u>	<u>121,497</u>	<u>85,831</u>	<u>77,489</u>	<u>4,659</u>
Sub-total	1,900,407	88,986	499,280	727,506	390,108	194,527
<u>Non-industrial</u>						
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers, retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	24,577	654	2,005	12,522	3,637	5,759
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	<u>34,878</u>	<u>2,757</u>	<u>11,240</u>	<u>14,294</u>	<u>1,862</u>	<u>4,725</u>
Sub-total	59,455	3,411	13,245	26,816	5,499	10,484
TOTAL SALES	1,959,862	92,397	512,525	754,322	395,607	205,011
<u>Percentage change from first quarter 1959</u>						
<u>Industrial</u>						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	- 2.7	- 9.0	+ 5.7	- 3.5	- 7.4	- 0.8
Confectionery and related products	+ 5.8	- 3.9	+22.1	-15.0	+31.2	-21.1
Ice cream and dairy products	+16.1	+63.6	+76.7	+17.3	-32.7	+17.9
Beverages	+52.2	+16.2	+115.0	+54.6	-21.1	-18.7
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	- 1.8	+21.0	+ 5.5	+ 6.8	-15.3	+15.6
Multiple and all other food uses	-22.8	-22.3	-60.8	+15.8	+ 2.1	+ 4.4
Non-food products	+26.7	-17.2	+46.5	+25.3	+23.1	+104.6
Sub-total	+ 2.9	-10.3	+12.2	+ 3.2	- 3.3	+ 0.0
<u>Non-industrial</u>						
Wholesale grocer, jobbers, sugar dealers, retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	-12.1	- 9.2	+21.4	- 3.7	-18.4	-29.1
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	-48.0	+37.6	-16.7	-61.7	-65.9	-47.0
Sub-total	-37.5	+25.2	-12.5	-46.6	-44.5	-38.5
Total	+ 0.9	- 9.4	+11.4	- 0.2	- 4.3	- 3.1

Table 20.-Corn refiners' shipments, by type of buyer, first quarter 1960 and 1959

Type of buyer	: Corn syrup : : unmixed :		: Dextrose : :		: All corn : : sweeteners :	
	: 1960 :	: 1959 :	: 1960 :	: 1959 :	: 1960 :	: 1959 :
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Thousand hundredweights, dry basis						
Baking industry	375	317	838	872	1,213	1,189
Confectioners	1,531	1,467	100	95	1,631	1,562
Ice cream and other dairy products	237	190	35	30	272	220
Breweries and fountain syrops	167	132	31	34	198	166
Canners, packers jams, jellies, preserves	315	262	93	96	408	358
Miscellaneous food industries including sugar refiners	170	153	356	348	526	501
Syrup mixers 1/	134	146	1	1	135	147
Non-food uses	140	131	300	258	440	389
Jobbers etc.	<u>18</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>42</u>
Subtotal 2/	3,087	2,814	1,778	1,757	4,865	4,571
Used in mixed syrops sold by corn refiners	446	459	-	-	446	459
Corn syrup solids and miscellaneous corn sweeteners	332	334	-	-	332	334
Total domestic 2/	3,865	3,607	1,778	1,757	5,643	5,364
Export	61	65	128	51	189	116
Grand total 2/ (Domestic & export)	3,926	3,672	1,906	1,808	5,832	5,480
Bulk blends 3/	115	57	-	-	115	57

1/ Syrup mixers outside of the corn refining industry, except cane sugar refiners and beet sugar processors; the latter two are included with "Miscellaneous food industries". 2/ Due to rounding totals may not be exact sums of individual items. 3/ Corn syrup unmixed sales to sugar refiners and beet sugar processors for blending contained in miscellaneous food industries.

Table 21.-Sugar prices

Table 21—Sugar prices			Raw Cane						
Year and month	For New York Delivery						U.S. and		
	Spot price 1/	Freight and		"World"			"World"		
	#6	insurance	F.A.S. Cuba	F.A.S. Cuba	F.A.S. Cuba	Differential			
Cents per pound									
1955-59 monthly av.	5.66	0.43	5.23	3.67	+1.56				
1958 monthly av.	5.77	0.36	5.41	3.50	+1.91				
1959 monthly av.	5.74	0.39	5.35	2.97	+2.38				
1959									
July	5.79	0.38	5.41	2.66	+2.75				
August	5.87	0.36	5.51	2.78	+2.73				
September	6.01	0.36	5.65	3.09	+2.56				
October	6.05	0.37	5.68	3.10	+2.58				
November	5.94	0.41	5.53	2.96	+2.57				
December	5.67	0.44	5.23	3.00	+2.23				
1960									
January	5.39	0.44	4.95	2.97	+1.98				
February	5.50	0.44	5.06	3.02	+2.04				
March	5.61	0.47	5.14	3.05	+2.09				
April	5.67	0.47	5.20	3.04	+2.16				
May	5.59	0.45	5.14	3.05	+2.09				
June	5.75	0.44	5.31	2.97	+2.34				
Last 12-month av.	5.74	0.42	5.32	2.97	+2.35				
				Refined, quoted wholesale (gross) 2/					
				Cane				Beet	
								Refined	
								retail	
								U.S.	
								average	
Cents per pound									
1955-59 monthly av.	9.02	8.89	8.88	8.73	8.94	8.57	8.53	8.87	10.94
1958 monthly av.	9.27	9.13	9.08	8.89	9.21	8.61	8.68	9.13	11.26
1959 monthly av.	9.33	9.19	9.28	8.88	9.10	8.71	8.67	9.10	11.43
1959									
July	9.35	9.20	9.30	8.85	9.10	8.80	8.65	9.10	11.42
August	9.35	9.20	9.30	8.96	9.10	8.80	8.76	9.10	11.46
September	9.35	9.20	9.30	9.00	9.10	8.80	8.80	9.10	11.50
October	9.55	9.40	9.50	9.00	9.10	8.80	8.80	9.10	11.54
November	9.55	9.40	9.50	9.00	9.10	8.80	8.80	9.10	11.54
December	9.48	9.33	9.43	8.88	9.07	8.68	8.68	9.07	11.58
1960									
January	9.35	9.20	9.30	8.80	8.90	8.60	8.60	8.90	11.56
February	9.35	9.20	9.30	8.80	8.90	8.60	8.60	8.90	11.46
March	9.23	9.25	9.30	8.80	8.90	8.60	8.60	8.90	11.50
April	9.20	9.30	9.30	8.80	8.90	8.60	8.60	8.90	11.48
May	9.20	9.30	9.30	8.80	8.90	8.60	8.60	8.90	11.46
June	9.20	9.30	9.30	8.80	8.90	8.60	8.60	8.90	
Last 12-month av.	9.35	9.27	9.34	8.87	9.00	8.69	8.67	9.00	11.50 3/

1/ Sugar in bags, cost insurance and freight paid to New York. For a duty-paid price add 0.50 cent.

2/ These are basis prices in 100 pound paper bags, NOT delivered prices. To obtain delivered prices add "freight prepay" and deduct discounts and allowances, if any. (For illustration see Sugar Reports 81, January 1959, pages 5 to 9). 3/ 11-month average.

Table 22.-Refined sugar production and month-end stocks

Year and month	:	Production	:	Month-end stocks 1/
	:	Cane sugar	:	Cane sugar
	:	refiners	:	refiners
	:		:	processors
1,000 short tons, raw value				
1955-59 monthly av.		517		171
1958 monthly av.		517		187
1959 monthly av.		529		186
1959				
July		594		28
August		608		79
September		638		133
October		496		532
November		443		597
December		473		515
1960				
January		439		237
February		463		51
March		573		24
April		495		47
May		542		47
June 2/		660		50
Last 12-month av.		535		195
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1/ Includes over-quota and quota exempt sugar. 2/ Preliminary

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Commodity Stabilization Service
Sugar Division
Washington 25, D. C.

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